NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1872.

Vol. XXXII .... No. 9,778.

A TALE OF HORROR.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AT BLOOMINGDALE INSANE ASYLUM.

TWO OTHER INMATES TO BE BROUGHT INTO THE SUPREME COURT - ATTENDANTS PRONOUNCE THEM "PERFECTLY SANE"-STARTLING STORY OF THE RELEASED BANKER, MR. VAN VLECK, AND HIS FORMER ATTENDANT - A LEGAL CHARLES READE DEMANDING INVESTIGATION

Mr. John D. Townsend, lawyer, of No. 254 Breadway, on Saturday, obtained from Judge Pratt, sitting in Chambers, a writ of habeas corpus directed to Dr. David Tilton Brown, Superintending Physician in charge of the Bicomingdale Lanatic Asylum, directing him to bring Miss Mary McCabe, defained as a lunatic, before Judge George C. Barrett of the Supreme Court. Miss McCabe is one of the three ladies referred to in THE TRIBUSE as illegally confined in the Asylum, in whom Mr. J. T. Van Vicek, a banker of this city, formerly of the firm of Van Vlcck, Reed & Herson (whose release was noticed a few days ago), has taken great interest, and for whom he and his lawyer, Mr. Townsend, are at present actively at work. The writ of habeas corpus was served on Dr. Brown yesterday, and is returnable to-day, when he must produce the person of Miss McCabe, unless she is discharged before the writ is presented, an evasive preceeding which the Bioemingdale Superintendent is charged with repeatedly practicing to avoid investigatien of his management and of the condition of the

Miss McCabe is a nun who was foreibly taken from a convent in this city and confined as a lunatic. It is said by the female who attended her that Miss McCabe was committed for complaining that a priest in attendance at the convent had made insulting proposals to her, and she swears of her own knowledge that the patient is perfectly sane. No other action or declaration is quoted to establish insanity, and the lady would probably have been released long ago were it not that she inslats on mainteining her charge against the priest to be true The full particulars of her incarceration, or the name of the committing magistrate and certifying physicians cannot be obtained until return is made to the writ to day. But there is hardly a doubt that the physician will charge that there is no such person in his custody.

STILL ANOTHER LADY TO BE RELEASED. Another habeas corpus was yesterday taken out by Mr. Townsend in behalf of Miss Teresa Drew, upon the petition of Mrs. Irwin, her former attendant, who swears she never was insane. This writ is returnable on Thurs day before Judge George C. Barrett.

THE INCARCERATED BANKER'S STORY. Mr. Van Vicek, whose sufferings in the Asylum are detailed below, appears to have authorized Mr. Townsend, his lawyer, to prosecute his own case and those of the ladies alluded to, until investigation of the alleged abuses of patients shall have been ordered by the proper anthorities. Mr. Townsend asserts his purpose to leave no stene unturned to accomplish this end, which he insists the public interest demands. Mr. Townsend has prosecuted five or six similar cases successfully, and has been instrumental in rescuing by habcas several persons illegally incarecrated in asylums and prisons. It will be remembered that he was the lawyer who, in spite of the threats of Judge Cardeze, obtained the release of two women confined in the Tombs by Judge Cardozo, and denied a trial for weeks. Mr. Van Vleck and Mr. Townsend declare their determination to habeas every person confined in the Asylum to test their con-

The following letter from Mr. Van Vleck and affidavits of George R. Irwin; and his wife throw further light upon this painful subject. Mr. Van Vieck's letter is as

MR. VAN VLECK'S LETTER To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Sun of to-day having noticed in an article un-der the heading "An Old Institution Assalled," in which the officers of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum attempt tu a roundabout manner, to justify the outrages committed at that place, and to place themselves as an Insured party before the community, I think a few words from me would not be ill-timed. I have had some delieacy in placing my name before the public, fearing that the fact that I had been an inmate of the asylum might in some way prejudice my family, but as my name has been discovered and published I now see no good reason why I should longer refrain.

I was rudely turn from my breakfast table in my home in Westehester County, on March 27, 1871, byjtwo rufflans, thrust into a carriage, and driven to the Bloomingdale Asylum. I protested, of course, and called upon my family Asylum. I protested, of course, and called upon my family and servants for assistance, but without avail. I believe mow that their cars and minds had been poisoned against me. Upon reaching the asylum I was received by Dr. Forter, and to bim also I protested against the great wrong that had been done to me, and received in return a smile intended to be sweet, and a demand of all articles in my possession. Upon the delivery of my stock of goods on land I was placed in the custody of an attendant, and from that time until about June 21, 1872, I was kepta close prisoner. At that time I received a parole from Dr. Brown, a copy of which I took and which reads as follows:

My Brick Ma. Van Vleck: I have decided that you may have

My DELE Me. VAN VINCE: I have decided that you may have My Pain Ma Vas Verek: I have decided that you may have your parole to go on the grounds of the Asylum, with the understanding that you will not come into the offices, nor talk to the hady painents, nor go into hasement of certer buildings, nor ground the haddes department of the buildings. From the day I can be the following. From that three until July 31 I was permitted, on parole, to wander over the grounds. From the day I can tered the institution I felt that there was no use giving way under my misfortanes, and I made up my mind to busy myself in taking notes of what occurred. I soon found that it was next to impossible to get any letter out of the institution other than such as were satisfactory to the officers in charge, and after making frequent attempts to gain the ear of my attorney i scilled myself to the duty I saw before me. I managed to write and keep a duary of passing scenes from the time I entered until i left, and many were the devices I had to resort to to prevent my action from being discovered, and my papers, prepared for the benefit that other poor unfortunates may derive from them, from destronism. Then, from destronism.

deportment. I have the vanity, therefore, to believe that I am not a limatic.

Upon the surgestion of friends I was urged to send for Mr. John D. Townsend, my present attorney, and having then a better exportantly to reach the outside world than heretofore, I managed to send him a letter. He kindly responded and humediately called upon me. I stated my desire to leave the place, and he directed me to say nothing to the officers in charge until he had served them with a writ of habeas corpas, as he desired to find out whether they still adhered to their old system of dismissing patients before the receipt of the document and answering in Court that they had no such person in custody. I determined to abbie by his advice. On the same day that Mr. Townsend called, Dr. Burraal informed me that I was dismissed, custody. I determined to ablide by his advice, On the same day that Mr. Townsend called, Dr. Burral informed me that I was dismissed, and that they have no further control of me. I told him I could not leave the institution inneediately, and that I had a reod many things I desired to remove. He said it would make no difference. On Wednesday, fearful of further amorance, I went away, feaving my effects behind me. On the following Friday I met Dr. Burrail in New York, and he informed me that they did not want me a come upon the grounds until proceedings have taken mother turn.

AN INFERNAL INSTITUTION. I shall refrein from scating what I there saw during my imprisonment, and simply may that of all infernal institutions, I can conceive of none worse than the Bloomingdele Asylum for the Imane. Up to Saturday I had been unacquainted with the name of the Justice who been unsequainted with the name of the Justice who committed me. I have not yet learned the names of the physicians who discovered my insanity. I shall be surprised if the "respectable" physicians who signed the paper do not turn out to be two vagabonds whom I had but a short time before critered off my grounds. It appears from the article in The Sess that the officers in charge informed the reporter "that I had refused to receive medical treatment." No treatment was necessary, as my health was always perfectly good, and although how 60 years of age, few men can boast of a stronger constitution. Had it been otherwise, I should have hestated some time before I trusted my sell to the tender mercles of physicians who by mistake sail poor Thion to his grave, or to Almer Bradley who vaccinated Thomas Dana with virus taken from the arms of Col. Hatch, a patient on his Had. In the same article I am informed "that I was at times violent to my family, and that my wife considered horself unsafe." I can only revocal that for over 30 years married life. I have ever left the deepest affection for her, and believe that I have always had a father's feeling for my children.

Those matters will all be sifted, and I trust my life will.

These matters will all be sifted, and I trust my life will

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE R. IRWIN. The affidavit of Mr. Irwin alluded to is very volumin

s, and charges general neglect, and specifies some out-Mr. Irwin was formerly a keeper at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. He and his wife were at Bloomlagdale from October 1869, to May, 1872, and left, as he stating these facts and giving his present residence as m Puisskiet, near DeKalb-ave., Brooklyn, Mr. Irwin

Deponent says that he makes this affidavit of his own free will, and simply for the purpose of heaville.

ity to some of the many scenes he has witnessed there the public mind may be aroused. Deponent says that he charges upon the medical men in charge gross inattention to their duties, and against the medical assistants especially, ignorance, inattention, and crueity, of Dr. Brown, deponent says that his principal cause of complaint is neglect of his duties in not visiting the patients, and in not attending to their complaints. Of the matron, deponent says that her main business consists in receiving visitors, although her duties should require her attention elsewhere. Upon the attendants generally, although there are some honorable exceptions among them, deponent charges gross ignorance, brutaily, and among the female attendants leweness of the worst description. And deponent says that in order to illustrate the charges he has above made, he will instance a few cases.

PATENIS NEGLECIED FOR MONTHS.

To show that Br. Brown is inattentive, deponent pre-

To show that Dr. Brown is inattentive, deponent prethere as a protection to him against the use of intoxicating drink. Mr. Marsh had made application for his

there as a protection to him against the use of intoxicating drink. Mr. Marsh had made application for his parole to walk the grounds, and there was no reason, as deponent believes, why he should be closely confined. Dr. Brown visited the hall and promised his permission. Mr. Marsh requested him to then give directions to that Mr. Marsh requested him to then give directions to that Mr. Marsh requested him to then give directions to that Mr. Marsh was not a pleasure trip, was absent left the asyium on a pleasure trip, was absent several weeks, and in the mean time, in the hot weather, Mr. Marsh was left in his confinement. This may be designated forgetfulness on the part of Dr. Hrown; when at home at the asylum, deponent has known ix weeks to clapse without Dr. Brown visiting the hall in which defendant was an attendant; and deponent further says that he has seen Dr. Brown at different times full to sleep while patients were conversing with him or making their complaints; that deponent has known Dr. Brown to make promises to patients that he would give answer to their applications within an hour, and yet no answer would be received from him within a month.

In the case of a Mr. Phillippi, who resides near Troy in this State, deponent says that Dr. Brown knew nothing about him until he had been in the asylum some six weeks; that about that time some friends called at the asylum to inquire about his condition, and asw Dr. Brown; that Dr. Brown came to deponent and asked deponent which one of the patients was Mr. Phillippi's riends on the grounds, and learned from him that Dr. Brown had expaniated to him most thoroughly upon Mr. Phillippi's condition.

And deponent says that in regard to the classification of patients, Dr. Brown seems to pay no attention what

And deponent says that in regard to the classification of patients, Dr. Brown seems to pay no attention what ever, leaving the whole matter apparently in the hands of Drs. Porter and Burrill, whose ignorance or inatten tion have rendered them obnoxious alike to patients and attendants. Patients, who at worst can be only desigattenuants. Fattenus, who at work can be only despirated as eccentric, are placed in the same halls with imputes in straight-jackets, and deponent has seen the last-named subjects so far gone as to have no power over their physical actions, and so violent as to spit in the faces of convalescent patients and attendants.

In regard to the importance inattention, and cruelty, which deponent charges against the associate physicians, these gentlemen treat the patients as if they industry they had no right to express an opinion. In the Winter

chais, these gentlemen treat the pathents as it they thought they had no right to express an opinion. In the Winter the halls are kept fearfully cold. The registers by which the halls are kented, with what would appear an intent to make the rooms still colour, were changed from the lower part of the rooms and opened into the upper part of the halls near the ceiling, thus leaving the floors cold and the ceilings warm.

WAS THIS MAN MURDERED ! In the case of Mr. Tilton from New-York, of whom deponent had charge as a patient, in fact he slept in he same room with deponent; deponent says that he was a stout and able-bodied man. He was despondent, with no inclination to eat or make exertion. He was in deponent's opinion in a fair way of recovery. Some medicine was sent to him at the usual hour, about 5 o'cleck p. m. by Dr. Porter. Deponent administered the medicine and alterward went to his tea. On his return he found Mr. Tithen quite sick and very much werse than he had been. Deponent reported the fact to Dr. Porter with the comment that Mr. Titten had grown unch werse since taking the medicine he had sent up. Dr. Porter replied that he had sent him no medicine. Deponent replied that he had sent him no medicine. Deponent replied that he had sent him no medicine. Deponent replied that he had sent him no medicine. Deponent replied that he had gene in it, and that the medicine was, a spoonful of a green mixture; deponent returned to Mr. Tilton and found him in an entirely unconsclous state; in a few minutes Dr. Porter called to see him, and endeavored to arouse him by tickling and shaking him, without retail; Dr. Porter looked at the cup in which the medicine may been sent up, and remarked, "By George, I aldn't have to do send him any medicine;" Mr. Tilton never secovered from his unconscious state and died about it o'clock the same evening; no coroner was sent for, in fact deponent has never known of a coroner being notified in cases of sudden death in that institution, and deponent does not know to what cause the death of Mr. Tilton has been attributed on the records of the listifulof. no inclination to eat or make exertion. He was in depo-

INDIFFERENCE OF ATTENDANTS. The indifference of these attending physicians to what becomes of the patients may be fairly illustrated by a remark made to deponent by Dr. Porter, in a response to deponent's complaint that it was disagreeable for de-

ponent to be obliged to sleep with Mr. Tilton. He repoint to be conged to steep with air. India.

plied, "Oh! knock him in the bead! knock him in the head!" The same physician, when a statement was made to him by deponent in regard to the case of Mr. Rissell, remarked, "Oh! het him die; his friends will be glad to get rid of him." Deponent further says that he has known when there has been no physician in the premises for two consecutive nights—Dr.5. Brown premises for two consecutive nights—Dr.A Brow absent on his Summer four, and Drs. Porter and Burri away in New-York.

DIRT AND FILTH ABUNDANT.

For the purpose of investigating the condition of the patients and hearing their complaints, it is presumed in the Bloomingdale Aysium that an attending physician will visit the different halls at least twice a day. This was sometimes omitted, but when the visits are made was sometimes omitted, our water from the attendant the statements are generally taken from the attendant was sometimes ofmitted, but when the visits are made the statements are generally taken from the attendant in charge, and, unless in cases of ilmess, but little attended in the paid to the patients at such times. The material is supposed to have charge of the kitchen and dining-rooms. Deponent says that when he was first engaged as an attendant at Bloomingishe he discovered that the cookery was of the most ordinary and commonest description; that no salt-spoons, butter-knives, mustard-spoons or napkins were used, and the table-cloths were of the most ordinary and usually of the dirtiest condition, and the food furnished to the patients of the cheapest and commonest kinds, and very improperly cooked. The water used in the establishment by the patients is pumped up into a tank on the top of the building, upon which no cover is kept, and hence in hot weather the water is often of the most disagreeable kind; and during the time deponent was employed as assistant, no ice water was allowed in Hall No. 5, where deponent principally served, except in cases of illness.

The charges made to patients for board and treatment rate from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ or week, and yet all the pathents receive the same kind of treatment, occupy the same kind of apartments, and receive the satic kind of pood, with the exception of the extremely violent cases, and deponent says that the care and custody of the patients is left, to a great exient, to the attendants.

"DEVILISH" TREATMENT OF THE INSANE. And deponent says that it is impossible to character ize the treatment used by some of the people to patients other than by the word "devilish." Deponent in the case of Mr. Samuel Goodrich of Hall No. 7, who has since left the institution, says that he has seen John Bennett left the institution, says that he has seen John Bennett and Robert Miller, attendants, hold him by the coat collar and kick him at almost every step to the diningroom, down three flights of stairs. Frequently this same gentleman was left in charge of a large German named Namann, who treated him in the same way antil it was stopped by deponent's intervention. For the shightest offense deponent has seen an attendant named Bradley, now there, throw Col. F. W. De Peyster on the floor and choke him until the blood flowed from his nose and his face was purple. Deponent has known patients in Hall No. 7 to lie in their own excrements for 24 hours, in their bods, in their rooms, with the full knowledge of the attendants in charge, without removal or change. And deponent says that although the attendants are hired to take general charge of the patients, yet doring the two years and more he was employed there the dirtiest parts of the duties were forced upon the patients by the assistance, a large portion of which was performed by Mr. Harriert, a gentleman of respectable position and convenience. more he was employed there the dirtiest parts of the duties were forced upon the patients by the assistants, a large portion of which was performed by Mr. Harriest a gentleman of respectable position and connections and by Mr. Albert Cotheal and Mr. Fatman. Indocess and by Mr. Albert Cotheal and Mr. Fatman. Indocess and biasphenous language by some of the attendants to the patients, and can's and blows are of daily occurrence. In fact, deponent says that he has given above but a brief description of the way in which the institution is kept and the character of the parties employed No patient as deponent believes can be found who wit speak favorably of it, or of the treatment they have received. And deponent says that he has no malice it gratify or object to gain further than as above described That he long since promised Mr. Jasper Van Vicck, wheas but just been demissed from the institution through fear of legal proceedings, that he would, after Mr. Var Vicck's discharge, and him in every legitimate way to bring the evils of the institution to the public gaze. Livit deponent says that he intends as far as in him less familial his promise.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1812. Glow. BLUNT, Notary Public, New-York County.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. IRWIN. City and County of New-York, sa.:

the wife of Mr. George R. Irwin, and at present resides, with him in Pulaski-st., near DeKaib ave., Brooklyn; that for about two years prior to June last she was our ployed as an attendant in the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, and had charge in Hall A of the female de partment; and depenent says that she has heard read he affidavit of her husband in reference to the manuer in which such institution is carried on, and in reference to the general department of the per some in charge, and that she fully inderses all some in charge, and that she fully inderses all that is therein stated; and deponent says that in connection with her a Mrs. Stevenson had charge of Hall A, and had precedence over deponent; and deponent says that Mrs. Stevenson was only notable for the filteratment she displayed toward the patients; that deponent possible, the many poor creatures now suffering in that has frequently been obliged to complain to bline Euro. Beard of Director to report such amenda a market, and with the sincere hope that by givings public 1 beth Carro, the matter, and to Dr. Lyrrer, of the upie | bernaming shall best lead to pre-

done by Mrs. Stevenson, and Miss Clapp has often spoken to her in regard to her conduct.

ANOTHER PERSON ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED. As an illustration deponent gives the case of Miss Jane McDonald, over 50 years of age. She was simply despondent and low spirited and imagined that she would have to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island if her money should be used up. She would walk my send down the bull grounding, and can be would walk up and down the hall groaving, and once in a while would scream out. This would annoy Mrs. Stevenson, and deponent has seen Mrs. Stevenson seize her by the mouth and jam her against the wall until blood flowed from her mouth. The ill-treatment toward Miss McDonald was extreme. Her arms were black and blue from the mouth. The ill-treatment toward Miss McDonald was extreme. Her arms were black and blue from the treatment received from Mrs. Stevenson, and deponent has seen Mrs. Stevenson slap her face so as to knock off her head-dress. Miss McDonald was not at all violent or dangerous and never gave any indication that she had any suicidal tendency. The treatment she received from Mrs. Stevenson was a constant cause of compiaint and alarm upon the part of Miss McDonald and she showed the deponent the marks upon her bedy she had received from that person. Miss McDonald slept with deponent. One morning Mrs. Stevenson again complained against her for making a noise at night. Miss McDonald left the table and retired to her room. A short time afterward one of the patients give an alarm, and immediately afterward disponent saw Miss McDonald come out in the hall, her clothing in flames. She was terribly burned. Mrs. Stevenson, after smothering the fire, had her carried to the bath-room and put into cold water, her clothes still burning. This occurred on Thursday morning and on Friday night she was dead. The physicians were immediately notified, but nothing was done for her relief until more than as hour afterward, it was believed in the Asylum by 4ll that Miss McDonald had retired to her room, set fireto the straw in her bed, and thrown herself into the flames, as the bed was discovered burning.

Mrs. Stevenson was rough and rude to the patients venson, and deponent has seen Mrs. Stevenson seize her

thrown herself into the flames, as the bed was discovered burning.

Mrs. Sievenson was rough and rude to the patients generally, and is an utterly improper person to have charge of lady patients. The bell for retiring rings at 9 o'clock, and all visitors are then supposed to leave the premises; and yet deponent has known Mrs. Sievenson to put two lady patients in one bed in order that she might receive a gentleman riend, who would remain until 10 or 11 o'clock. Instances of improper and have character upon the part of female employes were not infrequent, and intimacies between the male and female employes of the Institution occurred. Deponent says that the conduct of the Institution was such generally as to render it impossible for her to remain, and that she makes this affidavit in the hope that public attention may be directed to this Asylum and the evils to be corrected.

Scorn to before me, this 5th day of August, 1872, Victor Geraudy, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON. MEETING AND ADJOURNMENT YESTERDAY OF THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

GENE VA, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872. The Board of Arbitration met at noon today and adjourned at 3 o'clock. A considerable amount of business was disposed of, no obstacle occurring to impede progress. No confidence whatever is to be placed in the rumors which are published from day to day of the decisions of the Board. The strictest secreey as to its proceedings is enjoined on and maintained by every person connected with the Court, to prevent premature bileation and improper use of the news in the stock markets of Europe and America.

SPAIN.

CONGRATULATIONS OVER THE ESCAPE OF THE KING.

Madrid, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872. King Amadeus has arrived at San Sebastian, in the province of Guipvscoa. He met with a warm re-ception from the inhabitants of the town, who manifest great enthusiasm over his presence. He was also visited by the Prefect of the adjoining French Department of Bassis Pyrences, who delivered a letter from President Thiers to the King, congratulating him upon his recent escape from death in this city.

MEXICO.

DEPRITORIONS OF A MEXICAN SOLDIER ON AMERICAN SOIL.
MATAMOROS, Aug. 5.—Col. Pedro Valdez of

the Mexican army crossed the Rio Grande with an armed band and captured Abram Gonzales at his ranch below Earle Pass, Texas. Valdez carried him a prisoner to Mexico. He also took horses from Gonzales's ranche

FIRES.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPELLER M. R. ROBERT-

SON-NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW. COLLINGWOOD, Out., Aug. 3 .- Capt. J. Mc-Pherson and erew have arrived here by the schools New Dominion, bringing particulars of the burning of the propeller M. R. Robertson. The propeller lett Calcago July 29 with 16.500 bushels of wheat, for Collingoff Skellagalice light-house, on the night of July 29, an alarm of fire was given. The crew made every effort to extinguish the flames, but without success. Soon the engineer and firemen were driven from their post, and as the propeller was going at full speed against the wind

all attempts to save her were fruitless.

In launching the life boat several men had a narrow the from the flames. Ten minutes after the fire broke out the tow-line of the New Dominion was burned, and she was sent adrift. She was soon got under sail, however, and her boats were sent to rescue the men or board the burning propeller. These were all saved, but everything they had was burned, some being without even boots or bats. The propeller City of Fremont came along soon afterward, and four of the crew of the M. R. Robertson went in her to Sarmia. When last seen the wreck had drifted into Hog Island Bay.

A CONFLAGRATION AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 5.-The saddlery wareouse of Burns & Co., and Coupton & Garrett's grecery store, in Market-st., and D. Leveman & Co.'s and Otwell & Pro's dry-goods stores, were destroyed by fire this noruing. The fire began in Compton & Garrett's store at 3 a. m., and extended to the others. The stocks were marly all destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$60,000 and is covered by an invariance of \$72,400. The origin of the five met percept accidental.

DESTRUCTION OF AN ELEVATOR AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- The Iowa elevator, one of the oldest in this city, owned by raugh Maher, was en-tirely destroyed by the about o'clock this morning. It contained about 150.00 bantels of grain, mostly corn, alued at about \$70,000. The building was worth prob ably \$25,600. The insurance has not yet been ascertained.

AN OIL WELL IN FLAME SEVERAL LIVES LOST. Trepsymer. Pa., Aug. 5 .- In the new oilfield on Turkey Run, near St. Petersburg, a new well was struck, this morning, which accidently took fire, barning three men fatally, and so seriously barning two others that their recovery is doubtful.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

RESULT OF A MISPLACED SWITCH-TWO MEN HURT.

TRENTON, Aug. 5 .- The 6.45 train by way of the Camden and Amboy ran into two cars which were standing on the Kinkera Branch, between White Hill and Fforence, demolishing the cars and damaging the loconotive. The disaster was caused by a misplaced switch. Engineer Heins, observing the switch, reversed his engine, and he and the brakeman jumped off. The brakean was dangerously and Heins severely injured. No other persons were hurt. The wreck has been cleared

A PREIGHT-TRAIN SMASH-UP. BINGHAMTON, Aug. 5 .- Freight-train No. 30, going East on the Eric Railway this morning was thrown from the track by a broken axle at a small bridge in the eastern part of this city. Three or four cars were smashed, and the track was blocked for several hours.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The iron steamship Richmond of the Old Do-

Five members of the Japanese Embassy visited Em ly Taber committed suicide at Way's Hotel, therefore, last Saturdes neglet, by taking poisson. The set is shirlly commute through as she had been separated from ner languard The fishing schooner Signal, Capt. Goodrich,

The Milwaukee Board of Trade met yesterday

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION

SUMMARYJOF THE LATEST RETURNS. MERRIMON'S MAJORITY ESTIMATED AT ABOUT

Our special dispatches now cover every county in the State, except 14. Of these, two (Hyde and Tyrrell) form the extreme eastern portion of the peninsula between Albemarie and Pamlico Sounds; three others (Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga) are in the north-western corner of the State, beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, and eight more (Chero-Clay, Graham, Jackson, Macon, Polk, a loss, as compared with the anti-Convention vote of last year, of 10,491. Merrimon's majority we now estimate at 1,311, subject to corrections which may raise it to 2,000 or more, or reduce it to 1,009-or even less, according to the latest dispatch of our Raleigh correspondent. We hardly think, however, that it can be honestly over-

TABLE OF COUNTY MAJORITIES.

Against.	For, Den.	Caldwell,	Merrimon.
Agaisst. Etc. Alamance 902 Alexander 281 Alleghany 177 Anson 949 Ashe 720	1178		275
Alexauder 281	530		51 150
Auson 949	314		- 126
Anson 943 Ashen 720 Ashe 720 Benafort 1926 Berife 1443 Biaden 1429 Brunswick 842 Buncombe 1105 Burke 639 Cabarrus 803 Cabarrus 803 Carteret 737 Carteret 737 Caswell 5544 Catawba 275 Cherokee 410 Chadham 1757 Cherokee 410 Chowan 722 Clay 215 Cleaveland 533 Cerven 3373 **Cemberland 1715 Currituck 400	689	100	
Beaufort1326	1205	100	-
Bladen 1493	919	240	=
Brunswick 842	639		51
Buncombe 1166	1306		450
Burke 639	768		168
Caldwell 401	1013		385 860
Canden 538	540		15
Carteret 737	915		304
Caswell1544	1220		835
Chatham1757	1480		91
Cherokee 410	440	****	100
Chowan 723		170	60
Clearphand 200	218		544
Columbus 643	951		282
Craven3173	1483	1564	
*Cumberland1715		1883	1890
Desa 228	194		410
Curritues 400 Dare 236 Dayldson 1409 Dayle 733 Daylin 1629 Edgecombe 3521	1262	43	
Davie 733	701		164
Duplin1029	1412	1978	711
Foreythe, 1133	236		158
Forsythe	1414	102	
Gaston 650	860		246
Graham (New County	765		260
Gaston. 600 Gates 420 Gates 420 Graham (New County Granville 3826 Greene 530 **	1991	679 141 1831 3640	-
Greene fi30	686	141	10.00
*Guilford1741	1558	3640	1849
Harnett 500	816		100
Harnett 590 Haywood 390	733		450
Henderson 737 Hertford 855	20/01/3	=	24
Hyde M2	703		100
Irodell 777			665
Jackson 191	719		500
Irodell	523	80	107
Jones 575 Lenotr II.73 Lincoin 553 Macon 173 Macon 173 Madison 590 Martin 1243 McDuwell 488 Mceklenburg 2059 Mittheil 603 Montgomery 597 Moore 889 Nash 1184 *New-Hamover 3701 Northumpton 1983	958	80	-
Lincoln 553	813.		212
Macon 176	789 562		100
Martin 1243	1031	70	
McDuwell 489	D/0		250
Mecklenburg 2089	20.6	****	260
Montgomery 597	469	100	
Moore 880	839		172
Nash1184	1151		13
*New-Hanover3:01	2123	3572	2273
Onslow 412	660		450
Northampton   1993     Northampton   1993     Onslow   412     Onange   1299     Pand co   (New County Pasquotark   1661     Perpulmans   885     Perpulmans   845     Pitt   1795     Polik   555     Polik	1752	1321	1945
Pambeo (New County	)	257	88
Paraginans 855	638	296	
Person 845	923		260
Pitt	1724	8	_
Polk	1225	100	25
Kichmond	720	200	-
Robeson	1288		125 203
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Sampson	1339	1434	1697
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Transylvania 115 Tyrreil 267	393		250 100
Union 664	773		450
*Wake3647	8102	3843	3269
Watten 2103	988	1273	-
Washington 915	458	435	200
Watauga	1615	200	
Wilkes1117	873. 1141.		
W1.8001	1141	12	167
Yashin	462		350
			60.500
Total95,352 8	86,007	27,200	28,720
stimated majority for Meri	Amon,	n in tert	O SAR
11. Majority against Con	ventio	m in 1871,	210201

· Official.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

MERRIMON PROBABLY ELECTED BY A SMALL MAJORITY—INCREASED EXCITEMENT OVER THE RESULT—CONFLICTING REPORTS—THE RESULT STILL SOMEWHAT DOUBTFUL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. RALEIGH, Aug. 5 .- For the first time to-day have the A iministrationists begun to hope for success, and, as the result of the election becomes more doubtful, the excitement increases. The telegraph and newspaper offices are the central points of interest, and gave been thronged all day with crowds of men eager to get the latest news. They crowd around every one to whom a message is delivered, and imost tear it to pieces in their eagerness to learn its contents. This evening the crush in the telegraph office and in the insurance office in the same room was so great that it became necessary to call upon the police to clear the place and allow no one to pass the door unless he had special business within. But the people congregated upon the sidewalks and in the streets, and waited hour after hour and late into the night, hoping that Kome news might yet come that would decide the elecbeen able to do nothing to-day but figure on the returns, and even this they did under difficulties for the people crammed the editorial rooms, crowded about their chairs, leaned over their shoulders to watch the progress of the computation, and even perched themselves upon the editors' tables in their anxiety to learn the result of the computations. Lawyers have locked up their offices or left them in charge of the boys. Merchants have left their stores, and nearly every kind of business except the telegraphic has been virtually suspended since last Thurs day morning. At the State House, the Administrationists had their headquarters and their whole force of State officers and clerks at work on election returns, attempting to figure out a majority for Caldwell, and it must be confessed that when Caldwell's gains, compared with the Republican vote in 1870, came within 1,500 or 2,000 of Shipp's majority in the same election, with trustworthy reports from less than half the State, though rumors had come from 75 counties, it was not so difficult a task as it was on Saturday and yesterday. Dispatches were constantly received by the politicians on both sides on Friday. These were taken aside and the figures privately put in the tables of which, the results only were made known. To-day the result became so doubtful and the interest so intense that dispatches were at once exchanged, and both sides had the benefit of all the news received. During the morning several messages were received from the east and west which indicated considerable

osses for the Conservatives not before expected, and the Administrationists were jubilant. The negroes, for the first time since election day, seemed to take an interest in the result, and gathered in the streets and about the State House in great numbers. The Conservatives were obliged to admit that the result did begin to look doubtful, and some even gave up the State. At a time of the greatest excitement an old Dector russed into The Sentinel newspaper office, where a large crowd had gothered, and announced that the Conservatives had not lost as many votes in States as they had supposed they had, by 200. The crowd were almost incredulous, but when he produced the dispatch they selzed his hands and almost em-

day matters fall back into their old ways and the world moves on as though no election had occurred; but now four days have passed since the election took place here. and the people are more excited than on the evening of

the first day.

Every kind of business is nearly suspended and everybody is watching and waiting for the result. Numerous computations have been made, giving in nearly as many results. The Sentinel of to-morrow morning will contain a table of Conservative losses and gains on the Shipp vote of 1870, made up from the returns received up to 5 o'clockaccording to it the total Conservative loss in 78 counties 1s 2,850. Su; posing the loss in the remaining counties to be at the same ratio, Merrimon would be elected by 1,445 majerity. This is probably the most favorable for Swain and Transylvania) are, in the extreme south-west. The remaining one of the 14 (Montgomery) is in the center of the State. In the 79 so counties as follows: Total of Republican counties which constitute the rest of the State majorities, 13,577; total of Conservative majorities, Caldwell's majority is reported at 339, being 12,680; Caldwell over Merrimon, in counties heard from, 1,197. The 13 counties yet to report gave Shipp 1,721 majority, so that if Merrimon gets the Shipp vote in them he will be elected by 524 majority. The Raleigh News will print, in the morning, a table of gains and losses which is summarized as follows: From these figures it will be seen that Caldwell has made a gain in the counties of 4,191 on the Shipp vote, or the gain of 524 to a county. This leaves him a vote of 804 to overcome in 12 counties, or a net gain to the county. The Era (Administration) claims the State

by 1,110 majority for Caldwell. Taking all things into consideration it must be admitted that the result in the State to-night is doubtful, with the chances in favor of Merrimon's election. The ma-jority of the counties yet to be heard from are chiefly western countles, which give a small vote, and therefore a small margin for less. Ex-Gov. Vance tele-graphs this evening: "Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Ashe, Allegheny, and Polk will certainly hold Shipp's vote, or increase it. If so, Merrimon's election is beyond doubt. So much interest has been felt in the fate of the State ticket that little attention has been paid to the Legislature, as it was known that the Conservatives had a majority in both Houses. From the meager returns now in it is believed that the Liberal majority in the lower House will be considerable, while in the Senate it will amount to nearly two-thirds. No reports have been received to indicate a change in the result in the Congress districts. Col. Hinton telegraphs from Norfolk that the Administration majorities reported in the first districts are altogether too large, but it is not believed the difference will be enough to defeat Cobb, the Administration candidate. The very latest intelligence is a telegram from Lewis Haines at Sallsbury, to the effect that the Administration gain in Surry, Stokes, and Yadkin is 1,203 votes. If this report is true it will make Merrimon's election more doubtful than it has before been.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. A LIBERAL VICTORY CONCEDED BY THE RE-NOMINATIONISTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- The Radicals are at last forced to acknowledge, which they do in sorrow because of the hopeless future staring them in the face, that they have been beaten in North Carolina. It is evident that they fear the prediction of their candidate for Vice-President, that if that State should go against them the destruction of the party would result. All the returns are not yet in, but it is thought by all that the countles yet to hear from will increase the majority of Merrimon, which is now, according to the latest news here, about 1,200 or 1,500.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OUTLINE.

STATEMENTS OF PROMINENT RESIDENTS-ADMIN-ISTRATION SUBTERFUGES - THE LIBERAL VOTE TO BE LARGELY INCREASED IN NO-

Prominent gentlemen from North Carolina were in the city yesterday, from whom statements were obtained concerning the recent contest in that State. the gentlemen who make the statements are am most prominent citizens in North Carolina, and include S. T. Williams, editor of The Raleigh News, and C. M. Busbee, member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and many others. Their statements were sub

stantially as follows:

The recent canvass in the State of North Carolina was in no respect a fair indication of the relative strength of the Liberals, as compared with the Administration party. The Convention that assembled to make the nominations of State, Congress and local officers met on May I, and made nominations before the neminations or platform of the Cincinnati Convention had been aunounced. The call issued by the Liberal State Committee inviting all who favored Reform to unite and cooperate with the Democratte party appeared only a short time prior to the election, and the contest was purely a local one between Democrats and Republicans. During the canvass, however, the Liberal cause had gamed such strength that, deprived of the purely local personal interests involved, the result would have been overwheimingly in favor of the Liberal Democratic element. For instance, Gen. R. M. Henry of Buncombe Couldif, who is one of the prominent Republican supporters of Mr. Greeley, and who has been making strong speeches in his behalf, voted for Caldwell and the Republican State tickets. stantially as follows:

Greeley, and who has been making strong speeches in his behalf, voted for Caldwell and the Republican State ticket.

The main cause of such apparently anomalous positions was the proposed amendments to the State Constitution which were really the prominent point of difference between the political parties of the State. In order that this may be more fully understood, it may be proper to explain that the present Constitution was framed in 1888 by a Republican Legislature, under the Reconstruction act, ranfied by Congress, and afterward adopted by the people. The Legislature must adopt, by a two-thirds vote, proposed amendments, and then submit them to the people; and, having been ratified, they must be returned to the Legislature, when a three-fifths vote is necessary. A Democratic Legislature sought to make the changes referred to in the constitution of the Republican Convention, and these amendments were voted on at the last election. The German element was committed against the proposed constitutional changes, and voted the Republican lichet; and yet the Germans are as a body in favor of Greeley and Brown. There was no alternation between the straight Republicant picket; against the amendments; and as there was not a single Liberal Republican hame on the Democratic ticket, it could not be expected that a large defection in its behalf could be shown at the recent election. The Liberal movement did not not enter at all into the elements of the last campaign, and it was universally admitted that a Democratic majority of even soo would insure a majority for Greeley and Brown of from 19,000 to 15,000.

The Germans of the State all follow Senator Senator.

The Germans of the State all follow Senator Senurz. The Irish element is almost entirely Democratic. The Quaker element, which comprises 32 per cent of the vote in Guilford, Randolph, Alfamance, Iredell, and Chatham Counties, has higherto been strictly Republican. They are a peace-loving class, and Secretary Boutwell's protestations against "clasping hands across the bloody chasm" has completely discussed them. The negroes claim a legitimate vote of 75,000 out of a registered vote of 215,000, and as yet are almost solid for Grant. They are under the manipulation and direction of the League leaders, whose constant efforts are directed to intensifying the distrust with which the colored men regard the white population. They are imported in the serious they is elected that they will be deprived of suffrage, at least, if not of actual freedom. How large a delection can be created in this class remains to be seen. That they are amenable to the teachings of their own race is evident, for in the section where the efforts of W. U. Saunders were mainly directed, there was a perceptible Conservative gain among the negroes. Saunders, Surrell, and other colored speakers were not allowed to give free expression to their views in many localities, for the negroes, urged on by their leaders, used every neans to intimidate them and those disposed to follow their teachings.

The salvation of the Grant Republicans in the State The Germans of the State all follow Senator Senarz ngs. The salvation of the Grant Republicans in the State

ings.

The salvation of the Grant Republicans in the State depends upon this course. The means of intimidation used against the white Conservatives were no less outrageous. Several thousand whites in the western countries and elsewhere have been indicted for violation of the Revenue laws and the Enforcement acts; those for the Revenue laws often for just cause, but the altegod breaches of the Enforcement acts; those for violations of the Revenue laws often for just cause, but the altegod breaches of the Enforcement acts were rarely justified by anything but the stress of political influndation. A majority of the bills were found at the June term of the Federal Circuit Court at Radeigh. Just before the recent election, the Marshals and deputies, who had been appelated by the score in every county, who had been appelated by the score in every county, who had been appelated by the score in every county, who had been appelated by the score in every county, and of their other bashess to intimidate recalcitrant or doubtful voters, for which service they received \$5 per day from the United States Government. As those indicted had to stand trial in the Federal Court before a jury selected by the Marshal, and as the penalty was fingured confined, the promise of a nolle prosequal in the event of the prisoner's voting for the Grant Republicant tieked was too apt to have the desired effect; and it is carefully estimated that the Radical vote was increased at least 3,000 by this means. Negroes under the legal are voted in great numbers. Though challenged repeatedly, they took outh that they were of the required \$50, and as this was prima face evidence of the challengers were powerless. No less than 7,000 of these illegal votes were cast, and of course the will occur again. Money was apent freely by the Radicals, and open tribory was rife, especially in the IVth Congress Districts. In the IVth Congress Districts is charged that the influence of the Ponnsylvania Central, allifond was brought to bear to accomplish the election

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BLAINE ANSWERED.

A VIGOROUS REPLY FROM SENATOR SUMNER HE PLACES PEACE AND RECONCILIATION ABOVE EVERYTHING—NO DANGER OF A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS—GREELEY THE FIRST REPRESENT-ATIVE OF EQUAL RIGHTS WHO HAS EVER BEEN PRESIDENT-ANY CONGRESS BETTER THAN THE PRESENT, WITH GRANT'S RINGS AND INCAPACITY.

Washington, Aug. 5 .- Senator Sumner thus replies to Speaker Blame :

DEAR SIR: I have seen the letter addressed to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that, while animadverting upon my support of Horace Greeley, you say not one word in vindication of that compound of pretensions known as Grantin contradistinction to Republicanism, which Fyou would install anew in the Government. You are greatly concerned about the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude, I beg to say that, in joining the Republicans who brought forward an original Abelitionist, I find myself, with so many others, devoted to the cause I have served always, that I had not missed you until you hastened to report absence; nor had I taken account of the "Southern Secessionists," who, as you aver, are now cooperating with me in support of this original Abolitionist, except to rejoice that, if among my former associates some like yourself, hesitate, their places are supplied in an unexpected quarter.

PEACE AND RECONCILIATION RATHER THAN OLD ENMITTES. You entirely misapprehend me when you introduce an incident of the past and build on it an argument why I should not support Horace Greeley. What has Preston Brooks to do with the Presidential election i Never while a sufferer did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindness, and now, after the lapse of more than half a generation, I will not unite with you fn dregging him from the grave where he sleeps to aggravate the passions of a political conflict, and arrest the longing for concord. And here is the essential difference between you and me at this juncture. I selze the opportunity to make the equal rights of all secure through peace and reconciliation. But this infinite boon you would postpone. Seven years have passed since we laid aside our arms; but unhappily during all this period there has been a hostile spirit toward each other, while the rights of colored fellow-citizens have been in perpetual question. Seven years mark a natural period of human life. Should not the spirit be changed with the body ? Can we not, after seven years, commence a new life, especially when those once our fees repeat the saying, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God ?" I declare my preference for an original Abolitionist as President, and you seek to create a diversion by crying out that Democrats will support him. To which I reply, so much the better. Their support is the assurance that the cause he has so constantly guarded, whether of equal rights) or reconcilation, is accepted by Democrais, and this is the pledge of a true union beyond anything in our history. It is a victory of ideas, without which all other victories must fail. To intensify your allegation, you insist that I am ranged with Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs; but pardon me, nobody knows how the former will vote, while Robert Toomba is boisterous against Horace Greeley, and with him are Stephens, Wise and Mosby. This all very poor, and I mention it only to exhibit the character of your attempt.

THE BUGBEAR OF A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS. In the same spirit you seek to avoid the real issue by holding up the possibility of what you call a Democratio Administration, and you have the courage to assert, as within my knowledge, that by the election of Greeley Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have positively denied the rights of the Black men. You say that I know this. Mr. Speaker, I know no such thing, and you should be sufficiently truthful not to assert it. I am entirely satisfied that a canvass like the present, where the principles declared at Cincinnati are openly accepted on one side and not contested on the other, toust result in a larger number of Congress representatives sincerely devoted to the rights of the colored citizen than ever before. The Demograte will be pledged, as never before, to the railing principle that all men are equal before the law, and also to the three Constitutional Amendments with the clause in each empowering Congress to enforce the same by appropriate legislation. But, beside Democrats, there will be Liberal Republicans pledged likewise, and also your peculiar associates, who, I trust, will not betray the cause. Senators and Representatives calling themselves Republicans have been latterly in large majority in both Houses; but the final measure of Civil Rights to which you refer, though urged by me almost daily, has failed to become law, a less, I fear, from Democratic opposition than from Republican lukewarmness and the want of support in the President.

The great issue which the people are called to in November is on the President, and not dy knows-better than yourself that the House of Representatives chosen at the same time will naturally harmonize with him. So it has been in our history. Now, harmony with Horace Greeley involves what I most desire. With a President, Congress will be changed. For the first time since the war the equal rights of all will have a declared representative at the head of the Government, whose presence there will be of higher significance than that of any victor of war, being not only a testimony, but a constant motive power in this great cause. Opposition, whether open hostility or more subtle treachery, will yield to the steady influence of such a representative. Therefore, in looking to the President, I look also to Congress, which will take its character in a large measure from him. In choosing Horace Greeley, we do the best we can for the whole Government, not only in the Executive, but in the Legislative branch, while we decline to sup port nepotism, repayment of personal gifts by official patronage, seizure of the war powers and indignity to the Black Republic, and the various incapacity exhibited by the President and the rings by which he governs, none of which can you defend. You know well that the rings are already condemned by the American people. GREELEY WITH ANY CONGRESS PREFERABLE TO GRANT

THE FIRST PRESIDENT REPRESENTING EQUAL RIGHTS.

WITH HIS RINGS.
For myself, I say plainly, and without hesitation, that I prefer Horace Greeley with any Congress possible, on the Cincinuati platform, to President Grant with his pretensions and his rings, a vote for whom involves the support of all his pretensions, with prolonged power in all the rings. There must be another influence and another example. The Administration in all its parts is impressed by the President. Let his soul be enlarged with the sentiment of justice, quickened by industry, and not only the two Houses of Congress, but the whole country will feel the irresistible authority overspreading, pervading, permenting everywhere. Therefore, in proportion as you are earnest for the rights of the colored citizen, and place them above all partisan triumph, you will be glad to support the candidate whose heart has always throbed for humanity. The country needs such a motive power in the White House whose heart has any ecountry needs such a motive power in the White House, it needs a generous fountain there, in one word, it needs somebody different from the present incumbent, and somebody different from the present incumbent, and nobody knows this better than Speaker Blaine. The personal imputation you make upon me, I repet with the indignation of an honest man. I was a faithful supporter of the President until somewhat tardily awakened by his patient? Goldet on tiff shand to Santo Domingo, involving seizure of the war por Trial in violation of the Constitution, and indignity to the Black Republic in violation of International law; and when I remonstrated against these intolerable outrages, I was set upon by those acting in his behalf. Such is the origin of my opposition. I could not have done less without failure in that dony which is with me the rule of life; nor can I doubt that when partisan sentiments are less active you will regret the wrong you have done me. Meanwhile I appeal confidently to the cannit jurgament of those who, amidst all present differences of opinion, more in the great objects, far above party or President, to which my life is devoted. I am, Sir, your obesident servant.

Charless Summer.

Charless Summer. To the Honorable Speaker Blaine.

WHY SUMNER'S REPLY WAS WRITTEN

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Senator Summer's reply to Speaker Blaine, which is given to the public to-day, was written at the earnest solicitation of many prominent men in both parties in Maine, who have been arging the Senator to this end by letter and telegraph for several days. It is due to the Massachusetts Senator to say that he never read the Speaker's pretentious epistle until some time after its appearance in public prints, and also until his attention telegrams above referred to, Sumner's anti-Grant, speech in the Senate and his letter declaring for Greeley have been making such sad havoe in the Republican ranks in Maine that the canvass according to several letters from that State is being conducted on the truth or untruth of the Massachusetts Senator's statement